

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agroecosystems

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Outline

- Modeling Methods
- Uncertainty
- Importance of different gases
- Mitigation

Modeling Methods

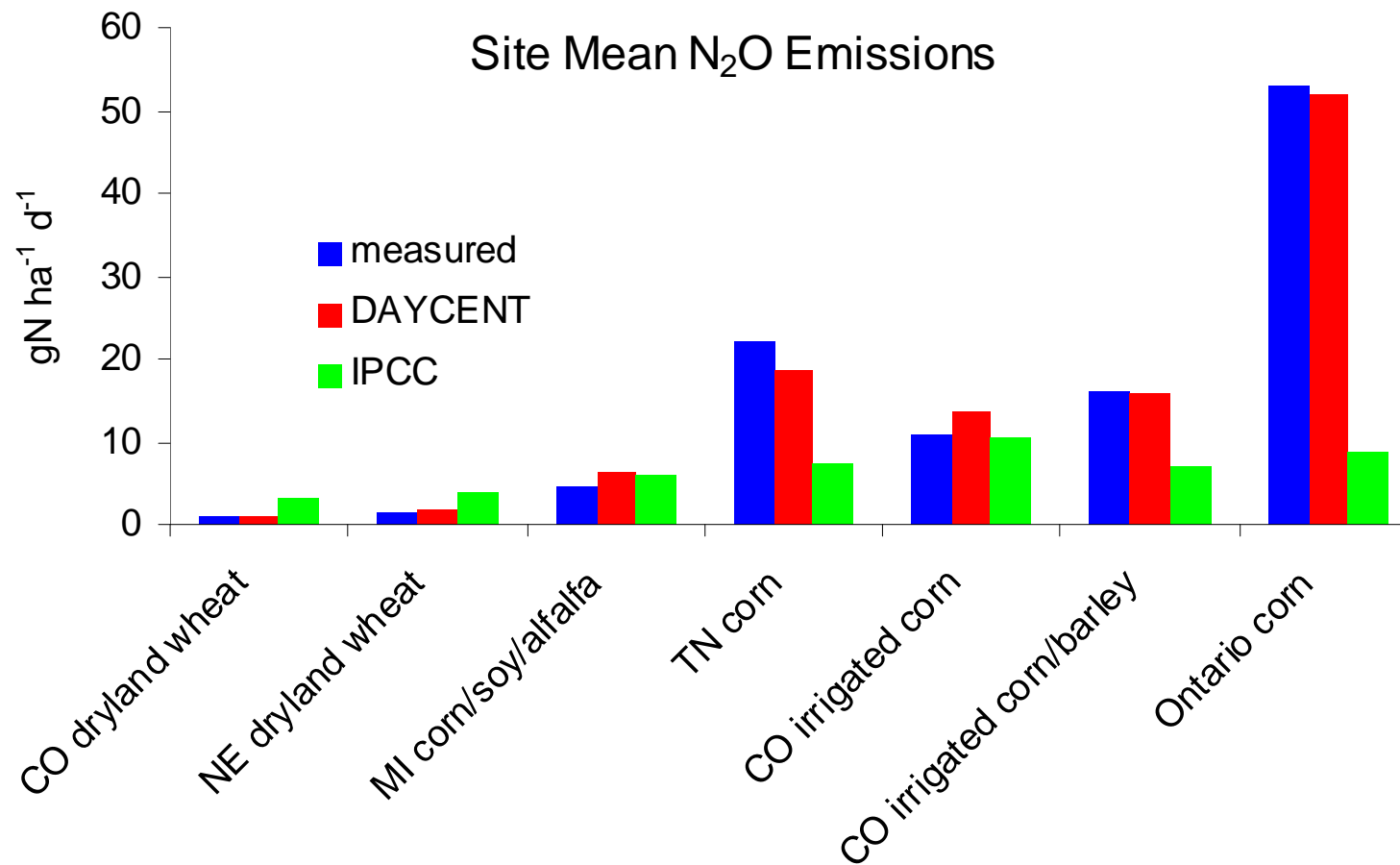
Empirical:

- Simple regression eqns.
- Easy computations
- High transparency
- e.g. default IPCC emission factors

Process Based:

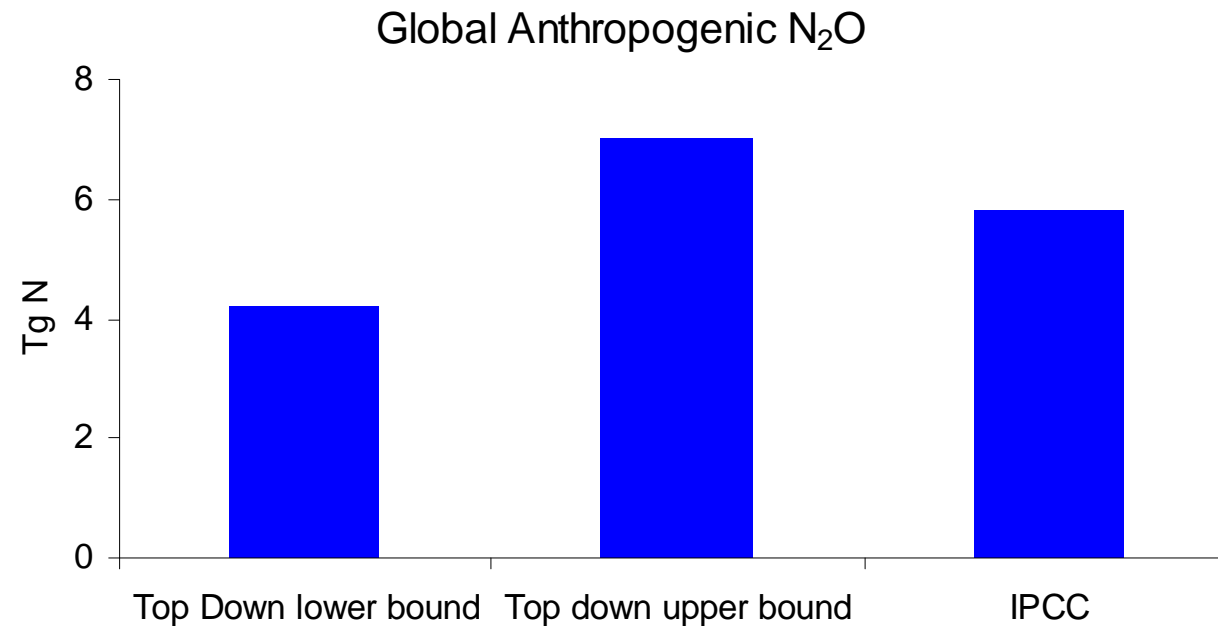
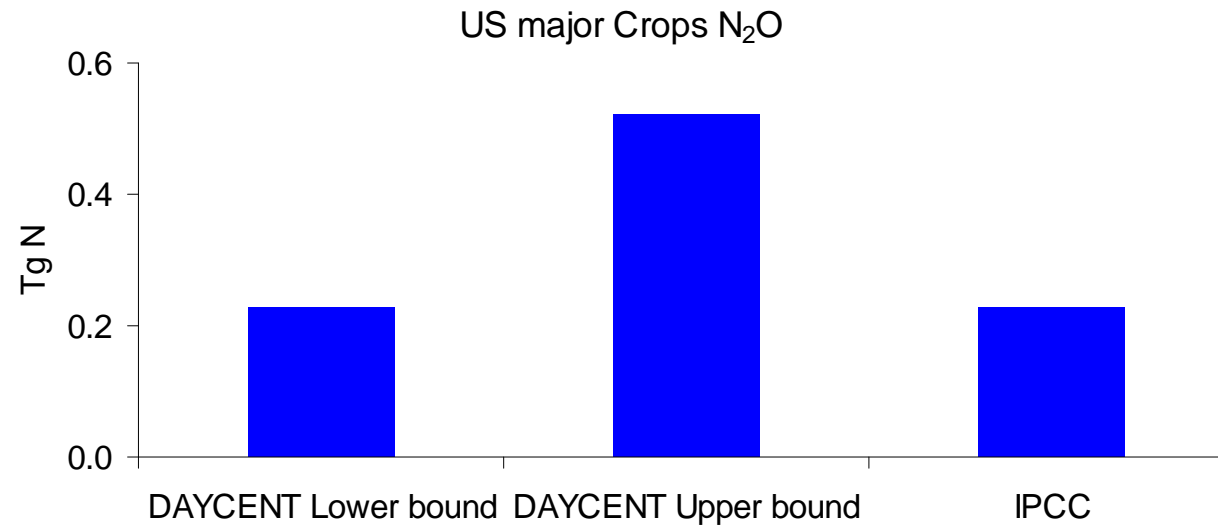
- Simulate mechanisms
- Complex algorithms
- Low transparency
- e.g. DAYCENT, DNDC

At plot level, process based models usually perform better than simple models

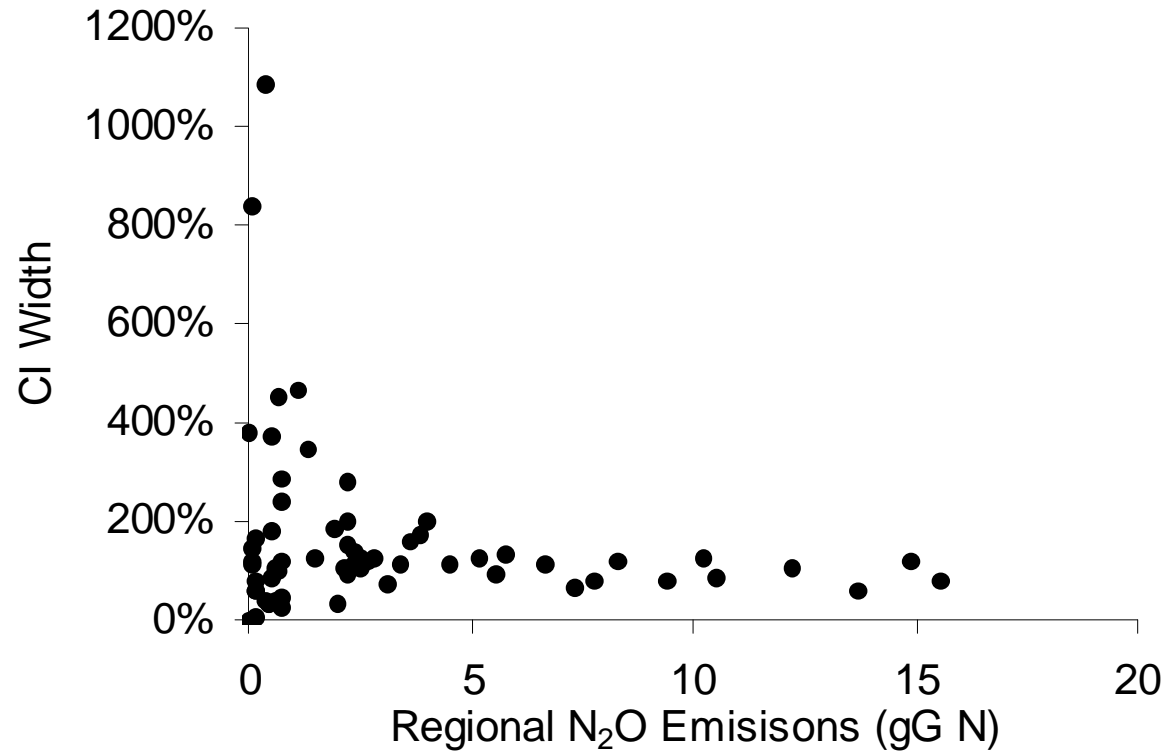


Del Grosso et al. 2010

As scale increases, simple models become more reliable



as scale decreases, CIs get wider



Most of this uncertainty is due to model structure

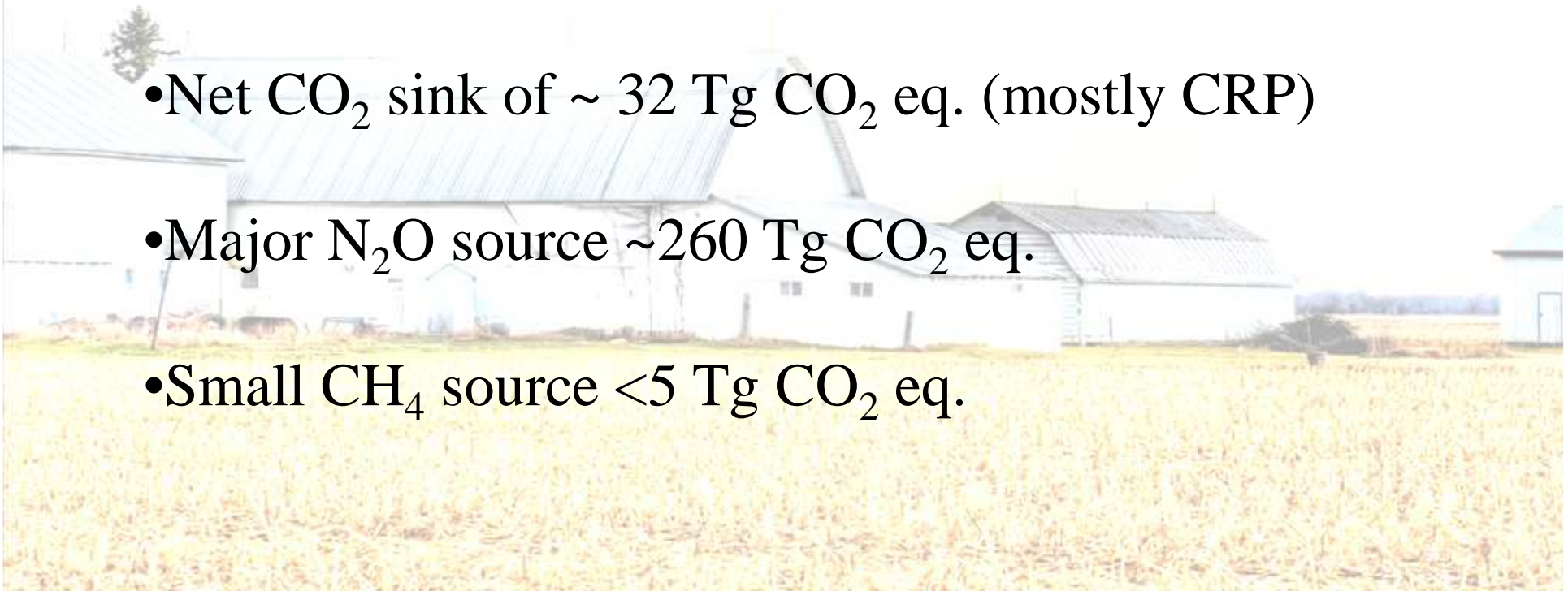
Which gases are the big
players?

US Agricultural GHG Emissions

- ~525 Tg CO₂ eq. (~7% of US total)

Agricultural **Soils** in US:

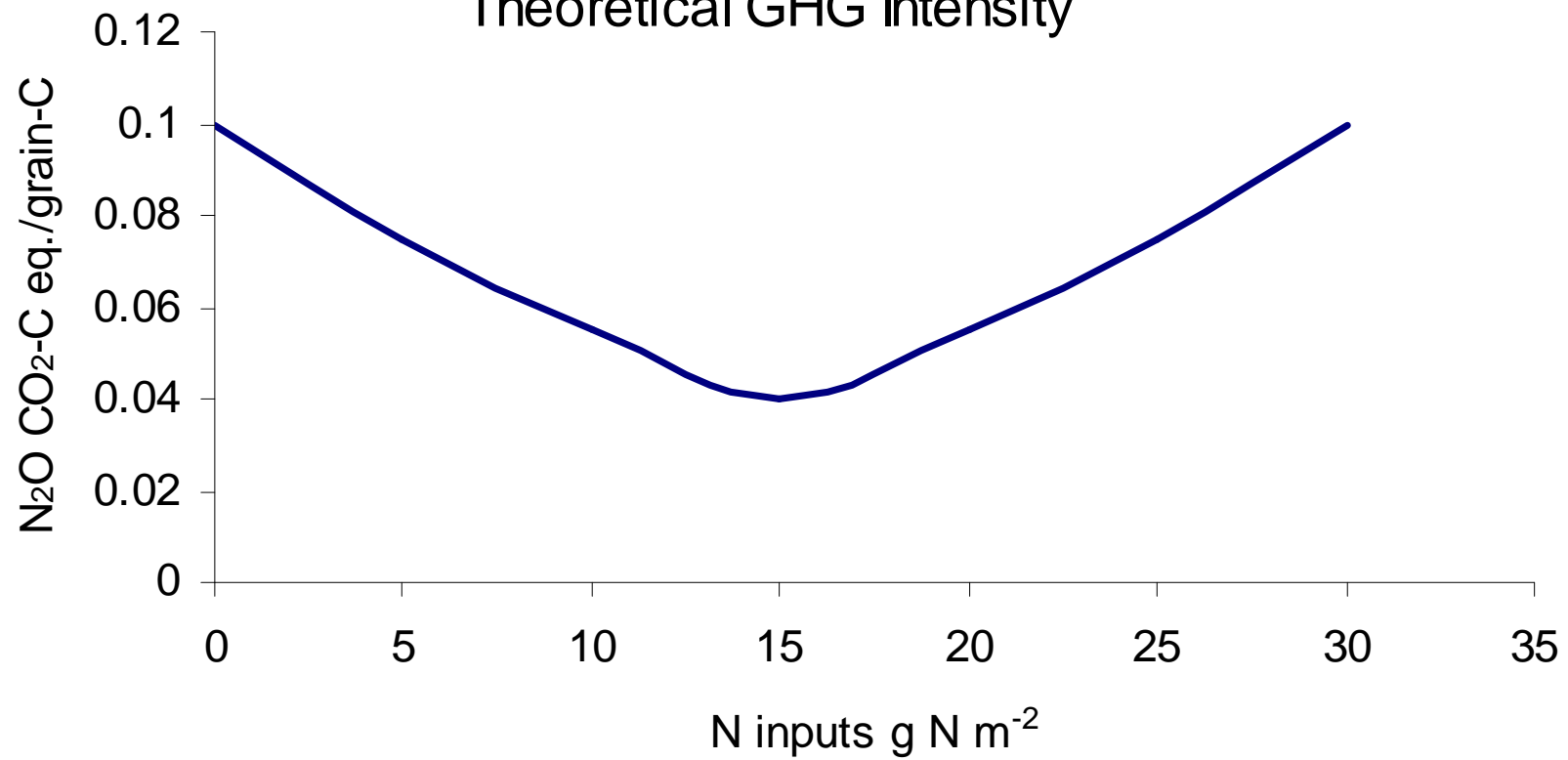
- Net CO₂ sink of ~ 32 Tg CO₂ eq. (mostly CRP)
- Major N₂O source ~260 Tg CO₂ eq.
- Small CH₄ source <5 Tg CO₂ eq.

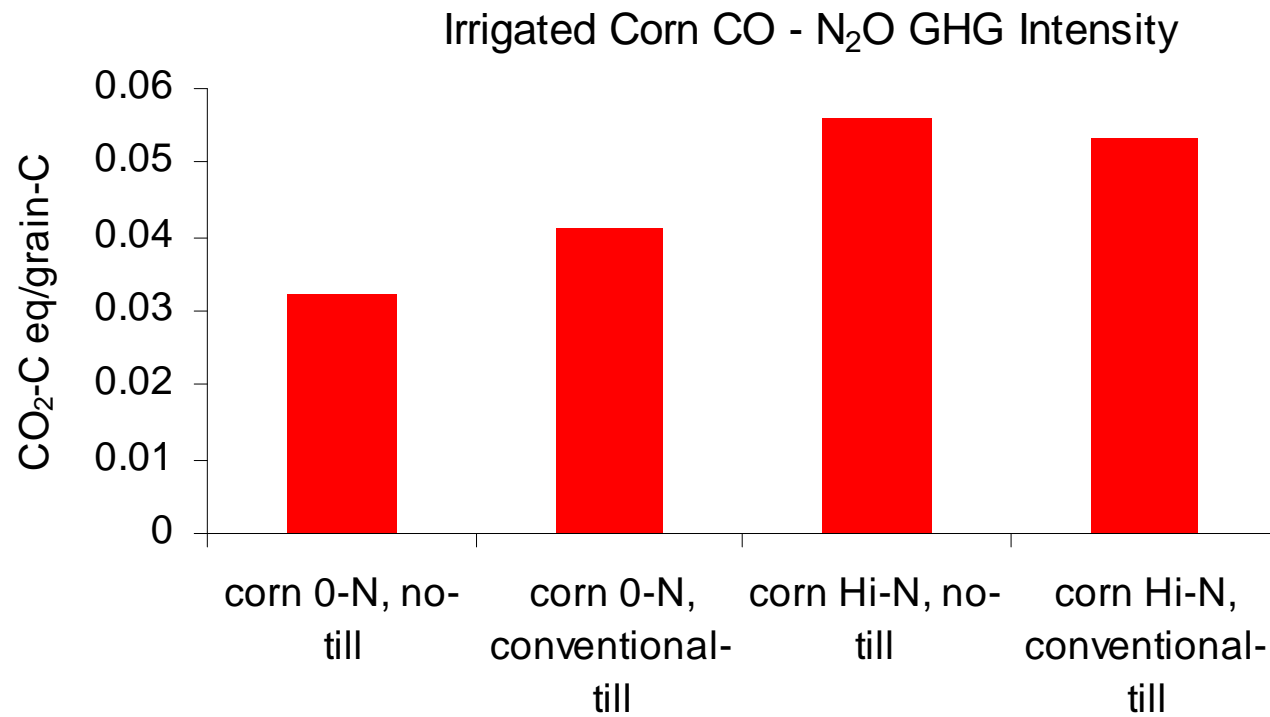
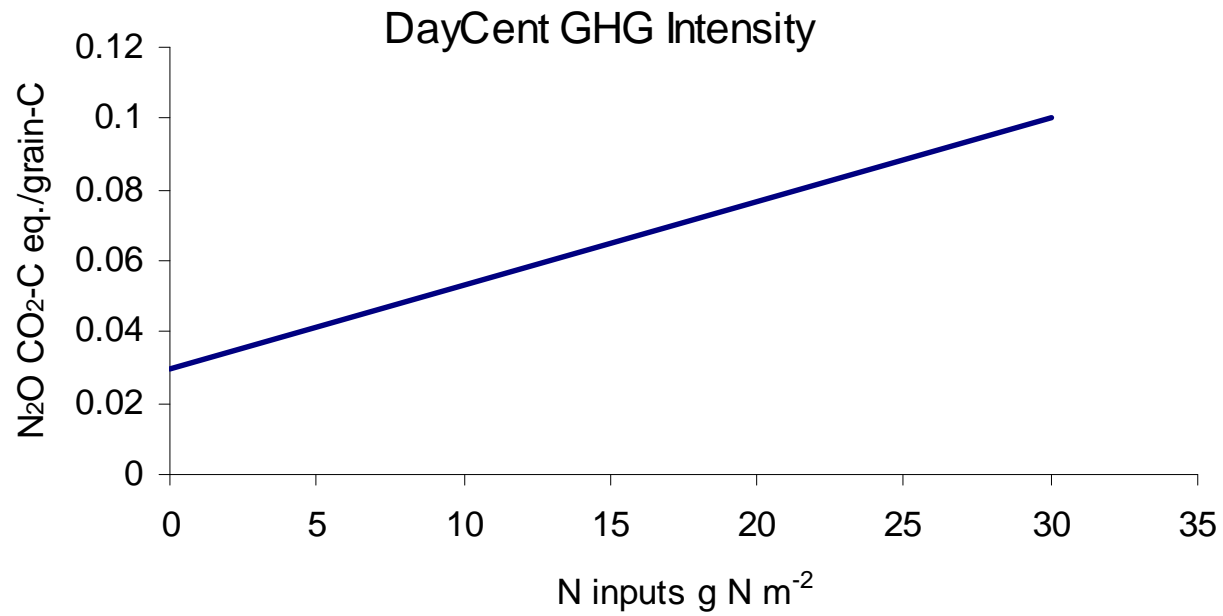


Mitigation of N₂O

- GHG intensity (emissions per unit product)
- Reduce fert
- Fert source

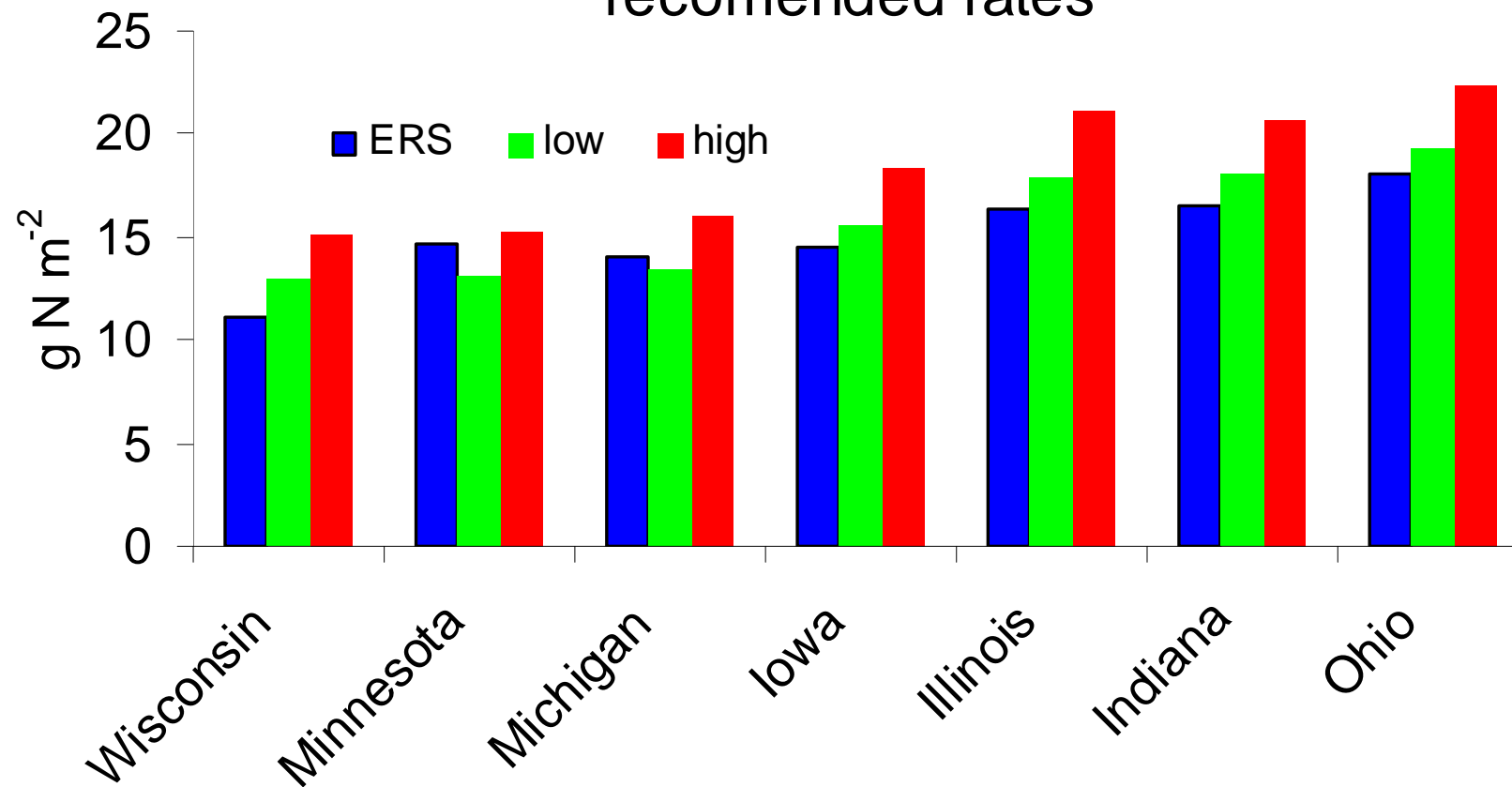
Theoretical GHG Intensity



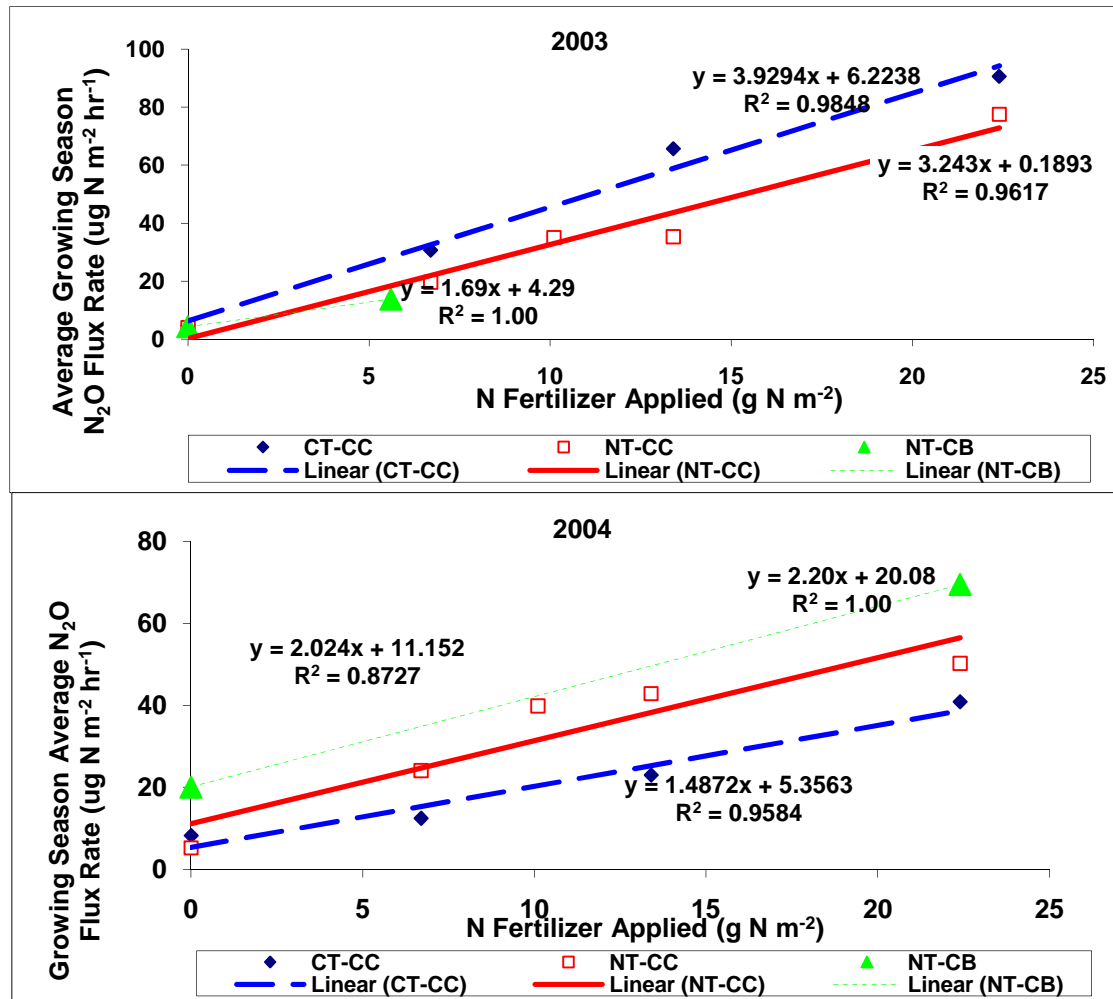


Do we over fertilize?

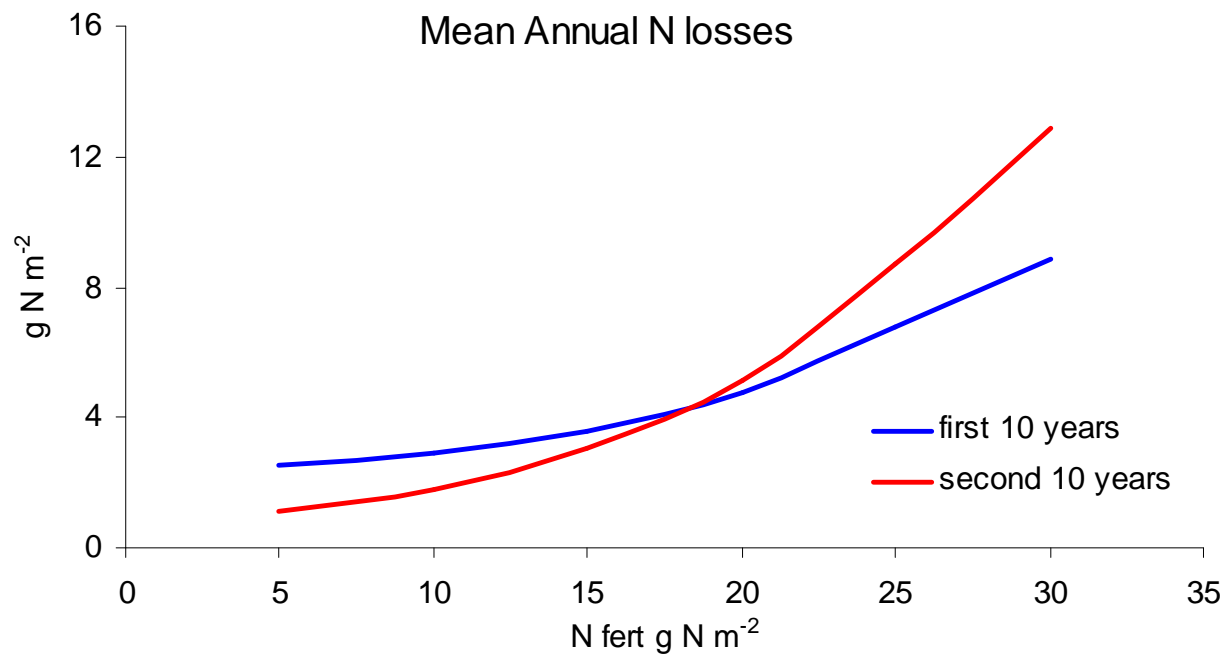
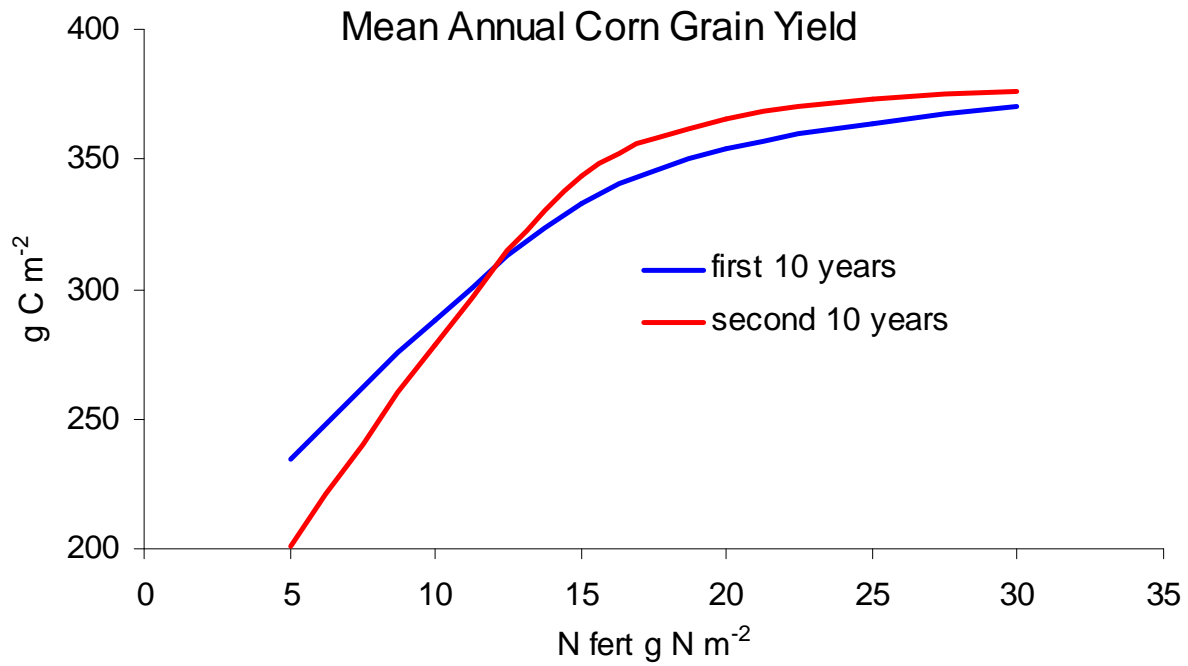
Corn N Fert: ERS state means and low/high recommended rates



Is N₂O response non-linear?

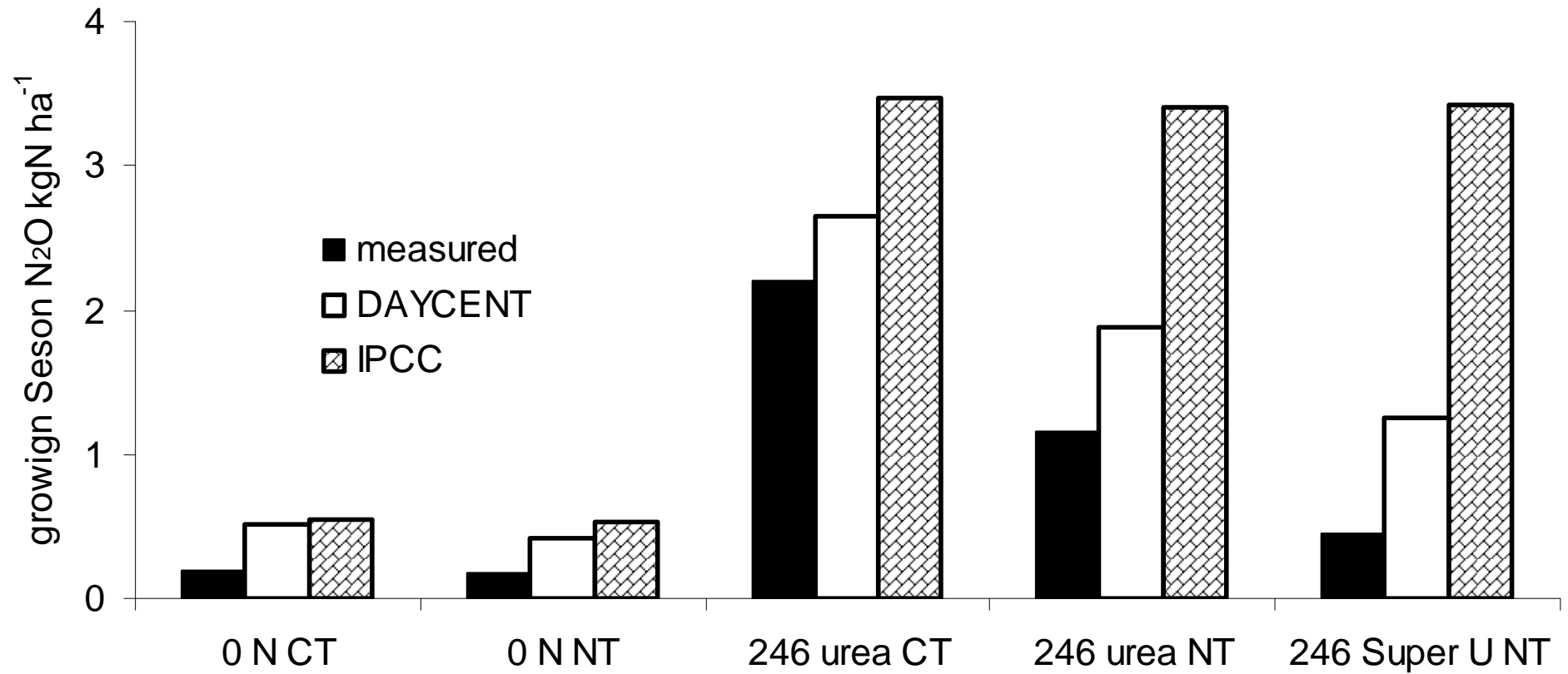


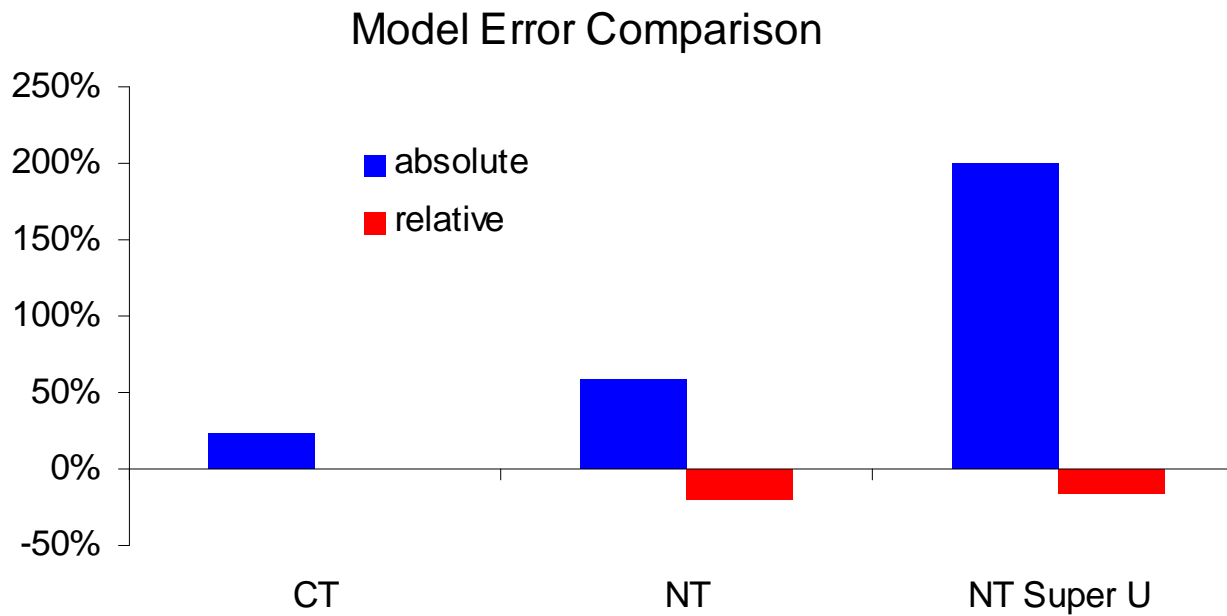
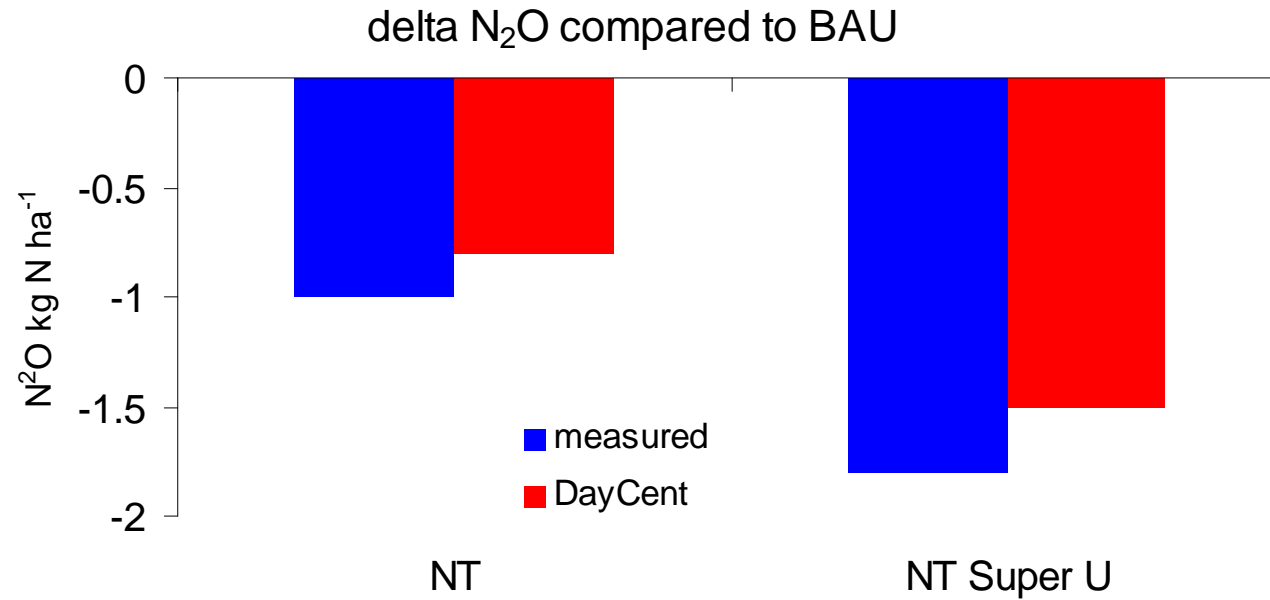
What About Grain Yields and
Total N losses?



What about N sources?

CO Irrigated Corn





Conclusions

Process based modes are our only hope

N₂O is the big opportunity

Uncertainty is big and not likely to decrease much

Stabilized N sources look promising